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CIRCULATION DURING JULY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.	116,100	17.	115,100
2.	115,100	18.	115,550
3.	115,020	19.	117,000
4.	115,020	20.	122,150
5.	115,750	21.	115,630
6.	119,010	22.	115,540
7.	115,970	23.	116,090
8.	115,390	24.	115,690
9.	115,710	25.	115,170
10.	115,200	26.	122,410
11.	114,800	27.	121,080
12.	110,400	28.	114,880
13.	121,900	29.	115,620
14.	115,700	30.	116,140
15.	115,280	31.	116,200
16.	114,680		

Total for the month, 3,614,540
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 82,288

Net number distributed, 3,532,252

Average daily distribution, 114,105

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 7.99 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of July, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

THE PEOPLE LOSE EVERY TIME.

By its action in voting down the Kelly resolution to reconsider the bill providing for a general law to govern the operation of street cars in St. Louis the House of Delegates offered convincing proof of hostility to the public good on the part of a majority in that body.

There has been no attempt at explanation of their course by any member of the House "combine" which has for some mysterious reason so bitterly opposed the street car bill.

No excuse, even, has been offered. The gang has simply stood solidly against the measure; finally, in the direct issue forced by Delegate Kelly, killing the bill by an outright refusal to reconsider.

The significance of this action should not be missed by the people of St. Louis, whose interests the House of Delegates is supposed to serve. The case is a typical one and the vote of the majority in the House is a typical vote.

The House of Delegates was required to choose between serving the people or serving the street railway corporations. It chose to serve the latter.

INSOLENCE OF THE HOUSE "COMBINE."

Delegate Cronin's ironical resolution, containing a most testimonial to the character and abilities of Delegate Reiss and voicing the House's refusal to accept Mr. Reiss's resignation, typically illustrates the House "combine's" attitude toward the community whose will it declines to execute.

This resolution, constituting a deliberate defiance of public sentiment because of its ridicule of an honest and faithful public servant, was adopted by the House, the Speaker himself leading the "combine" vote.

Certain members of the opposing minority denounced the utterance, Mr. Oberbeck declaring that its author was guilty of "an unmanly act," but the laughing and insolent House "combine" adopted it notwithstanding.

What do the people of St. Louis think of this jocular body of "legislators" who make no pretense at rendering faithful service, openly taunting, instead, a Delegate who believes that it is his duty to serve the community that elected him to office?

Are they not becoming weary of the shameful game? The "combine" in the House of Delegates, maintained through successive terms, has caused a loss of millions of dollars to the city. Its members apparently take a pride in its malodorous reputation. How long will the voters of St. Louis be content to leave the making of municipal laws in the hands of such a crowd?

PLAYING THE PEOPLE FOR SUCKERS.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee is not by any means alone in his skepticism as to the likelihood of Republican action toward a revision of the tariff in the next session of Congress, the logic of the situation convincing many that such action is extremely improbable.

Save for the fact that the Republican leaders are awaking to a perception of the truth that tariff reform is demanded by public sentiment, there would be no Republican talk of tariff revision.

During the recent session of Congress, before it was known that public sentiment against the Dingley tariff had become so pronounced, those Republican Congressmen from Western States who urged tariff revision were sternly reproved by their party managers. They were given to understand that the Dingley tariff was sacred and that there was to be no "tinkering" with its schedules.

This determination of the Republican leaders is not

genuinely shaken by the popular clamor for tariff revision. No one supposes for an instant that Mark Hanna and men of his stripe will consent to a tariff reform on the basis of a tariff for revenue only. This action would deprive the trusts of the monopolies which they now enjoy at the grievous cost of the people. It would be a good thing for over 75,000,000 taxpaying consumers, but a mighty bad thing for the few hundred monopolists who control American markets.

Monopolists dictate Republican policies and Republican action. Mark Hanna is one of them and represents them in public life.

A crafty attempt is being made to fool American voters. The cunning Republican leaders hope to escape disaster in the Congressional elections by creating an impression that their party is now to become the party of tariff reform. They have no more intention of revising the Dingley tariff than they had when they muzzled Republican advocates of tariff revision in the recent session of Congress. They are playing the people for suckers, that's all.

MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

In adopting a resolution asking Congress to remove the tariff from beef products, thereby striking directly at the Beef Trust's monopoly and absolute control of markets, the National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Association has shown a clear perception of the evils under which its members now suffer.

The action thus urged upon Congress applies equally in every instance of trust monopoly bolstered by tariff duties. The way to reach most of the trusts is through the Dingley tariff. Such monopolies were created by this tariff. They hold American retailers and consumers at their mercy because the Dingley tariff destroys competition. They have grown enormously rich and powerful at the people's expense, the tariff duties being a tax tribute to the trusts which are paid by the American people.

There can be no effective antitrust legislation which does not include the removal of tariff duties from all trust products. Other trust regulation will follow without trouble. The American trusts are entrenched in a stronghold based on the Dingley tariff. Revise this tariff in a manner to do away with monopolies that oppress the people and the strength of the trusts as monopoly corporations is reduced to something like reason. It is foolish to contend that this would be a blow at commercial and industrial prosperity in this country. It would, instead, insure a commercial and industrial prosperity shared by all the people, not limited to a few hundred trust magnates, as is the case under existing conditions.

The National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Association has taken exactly the right action in demanding the removal of the tariff from beef products. The association should not rest content with this beginning. Its members should maintain an aggressive and untiring agitation along this excellent line of tariff revision. The removal of tariff duties from trust products is imperative if the American people are to be relieved from the oppressive operation of monopolies which owe their power to the "protection" of the Dingley tariff.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Eastern papers are poking fun and sarcasm at Senator Burton of Kansas for his fence-riding on the Cuban reciprocity bill. The Kansas Senator perhaps became more conspicuous than he expected when he turned against the President and refused to support the administration measure for Cuban relief, yet his double-dealing was so unusual that it would have been remarkable if he had not received the attention which has been paid to him.

That he has heard the sentiment of Kansas Republicans can not be doubted. The repeated rebuffs which he has met have been of a sort to make him squirm. He asked for the opportunity to come to Missouri and "square" himself. His Joplin speech was the result.

He has now gone on record by stating that the President has no right to call an extra session of Congress to consider reciprocity for Cuba as it would be for the relief of a foreign country. Proceeding to the logical conclusion, he added that the President would violate his oath of office if he should issue such a call. The Washington Post takes the trouble to quote the oath of office taken by every President. It is as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

And in the Constitution the statement is made that the President may, "on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them." Every legal authority upholds the contention that the President alone is the only man who can decide whether the occasion is extraordinary.

There have been comparatively few occasions when the President thought it necessary to convene Congress in special session. President Adams called an extraordinary session for May 15, 1797, on account of difficulties with France; President Jefferson, October 17, 1803, because of the purchase of Louisiana and the difficulties with Spain; President Madison, May 22, 1809, and again in May 24, 1813, both because of difficulties with Great Britain; President Van Buren, September 4, 1837, to consider the financial condition of the country; President Harrison, May 31, 1841, for the same purpose; President Pierce, August 21, 1856, because of the Kansas troubles; President Lincoln, July 4, 1861, on account of the secession of the Southern States; President Hayes, October 15, 1877, for want of an appropriation for the army, and again March 18, 1879, for failure to pass general appropriation bills; President Cleveland, August 7, 1894, to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and President McKinley, March 15, 1897, to pass revenue bills which President Cleveland neglected to sign.

It is improbable that President Roosevelt will call an extra session on account of Cuban reciprocity, but he undoubtedly has the right to do so, Senator Burton notwithstanding.

NO INDEPENDENT ACTION.

A Republican organ, after failing to note that the endorsements of Colonel D. P. Dyer's candidacy for the United States Senatorial nomination have all occurred in Democratic counties, asserts that the party will be guided by its independent judgment when the General Assembly meets in Jefferson City next January.

Evidently this organ has forgotten that the bosses of the party were represented in the conference which was held in the Missouri Pacific Railroad offices a month before the State Convention met; though Republican newspapers published some of the facts concerning the "agreement."

The principal thing decided by these bosses was that the State Convention should take no action regarding the nomination of a United States Senator. Representatives of State Chairman Atkins agreed to this condition. The convention took no action.

Colonel Kerens will get the nomination from the Republicans when the caucus meets. Republican and doubtful counties, pursuant to his dictation, are giving no instructions, but nominating men for the General Assembly who will do as he wishes.

Here in the city Kerens has engineered a deal with the Meriwether and Allied Third party forces whereby he will nominate his friends for the Legislature and Senate. In due time the Republican or-

gans will come out in editorial endorsements of the men nominated by the Kerens faction.

This hypocritical boosting of Dyer should cease. There will be no independent action by the Republican members of the Legislature. Just as the Kerens faction is preventing any independent action by the Republican nominating convention in this city, so it is out in the State. Until Republicans can show a little sincerity in their laudation of Dyer, their time could be better employed.

When, as is now the case, the interests in certain fields of American trade and industry which are suffering from the monopoly exactions of the trusts go straight to the root of the evil by demanding the removal of tariff duties from the articles controlled by such trusts, it is safe to say that the longer befoulment of the American public on the issue of the tariff is impossible. The National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Association has made a direct and most significant assault on trustism and Dingleyism by action of this kind. The removal of the duties from beef products will rescue retailers and consumers from the power of the Beef Trust, and the association in question calls upon the Government to remove the duties. This is a cry that will be taken up by trust victims in all other lines of trade and industry. The tariff and the trusts must go.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Miss Birdie Meriwether will not sing the song of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in this campaign. And that is the point he will have to explain when free silver Democrats ask him about the lunko he and Dave Ball worked in the spring of 1901. The Globe tries to attack The Republic over Meriwether's shoulder. Better devote the space to squaring Meriwether with his deserted followers. If the Kerens combine is to get the worth of its money, Meriwether must have all the boosting the case permits.

Cuban annexation is a simple problem, despite Republican protestations to the contrary. We should gladly annex Cuba the moment the Cubans ask for annexation. We should not dream of doing so without this action on Cuba's part. What is there in such a situation to perplex an honest mind?

Successful opportunities for the substitution of good for evil men should be utilized by the voters of St. Louis until the Municipal Assembly is reorganized on a worthy basis. Throw the bootlers out. Put honest citizens in their places. Then we'll get honest legislation for community benefit.

Republican Senators and Congressmen are too late in learning that the American people demand a revision of the tariff. The record of the Fifty-seventh Congress in its first session makes it certain that the task of tariff revision will be intrusted to the Democratic party.

RECENT COMMENT.

"Lack of Moral Courage" Among Physicians.
According to the newspaper reports a prominent physician of New York recently made the following public statement:

"Thousands, tens of thousands, of people die because their physicians have not the moral courage to say to them: 'This is tuberculosis, and now is the time to take precautions.'"

This charge presupposes that in every case the truth must be told. We firmly believe in using all the frankness with patients that is wise, but we all know it is not always right to be absolutely frank. In the patient's own interest such candor would often prevent the very cure which the physician is called in. This fact nullifies a large part of the truth in the incident stated in the above quotation. Another would be the grave indictment of the profession. Another would be the conviction we all share of the curability of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the consequent determination on the part of the family physician to treat the patient and if possible cure him without giving unnecessary alarm. This method is also often justified by the results, and by the fact, now admitted, that in its incipient stages the disease is not contagious, but only communicable. That some physicians are careless about proper warning there can be no doubt, but the greatly lessened mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis, shown by statistics, demonstrates that medical men are not so guilty as the criticism quoted implies.

Fishing in August.

Country Life in America.

Of all the scaly warriors that dwell in still inland waters or lurk on the edge of foam-dashed rapids, the wildest and the most voracious foe for man's life is the small-mouthed black bass. Not even the arctic trout or the land-locked salmon can surpass, if indeed they can equal, him in the fury of his battle for freedom and life. Every scale seems to quiver with rage as he throws himself into the air in his mad efforts to shake himself clear of the hook. There is nothing uncertain in his method of attack. Line he will have and plenty of it, in his first mad rushes. Now it is the butt, or in a second he will be in the air with a slack line and the opportunity is seeking to shake the hook out. How nobly he fights, elated and fair with no mull, game to the last gasp! A foeman worthy of all your skill he is. And whether he fall a victim to the lure of the fly or the baits he will give you more satisfaction for his inches than any other fish that swims, not excepting even the lordly salmon or the mighty muskellunge. August is a good month for bass and likewise for pickerel, pike, perch, large-mouthed black bass and muskellunge. The latter, the tarpon of the fresh water, will take the small and tackle of the angler to the utmost. Along the east coast, cod, mackerel, bluefish, blackfish and in favored localities, striped bass offer good sport this month.

Millionaires Are Quite Human.

Well, it may seem odd, but some of the Newport cottages were conceived in much the same way as your own dream house. I haven't a doubt that Cornelius Vanderbilt and his wife had the jolliest evenings possible when they talked over the new "Breakers" that was to rise from the ruins of the old. And don't you suppose that while Foxhall Keene and his bride were in Europe they made delightful little guesses as to progress on the splendid place under construction on Long Island, and cabled over all sorts of absurd suggestions? Why, of course they did. At the present moment, too, the young Payne Whitney, yachting somewhere around Norway, are chattering away to each other about the arrangement of rooms in that million-dollar home that Colonel Oliver Payne finally decided to give them in place of several pounds of candy as a wedding gift. Mansions or marshmallows, it's all one to an American uncle.

Fat Women at Saratoga.

If the waters will reduce flesh, surely there will be extravagant heralding of the fact from this summer's campaign. I have never seen, even in Cuba, so many fleshy women. The conventional figure—the nubile forms—the straight-front corset—has not reached Saratoga, or else Dame Fashion has trotted along so slowly that flesh got in its work first. Nowadays the very fleshy woman is almost as extinct in cities as the dainty, old-fashioned grandmother. The disappearance of flesh is done by a trick of dressing—a very sensible trick—and by the exercise that has become a part of the daily routine of most city women. But here the women sit hour after hour on the piazzas of the hotels, in groups, twos and singly, and listen to the music, reposing, getting all there is in the rest cure, as well as the water cure, and trusting to luck for the disappearance of abnormal flesh.

Thoughts for Moderns.

The best recipe for having strong, excellent and noble children is to be a strong, excellent and noble parent.

To succeed, get a hold, and hang on—inertia is often as good as enterprise. In nature it is the parasite that grows fat.

"Vengeance is mine and I will repay," said the Lord, and others. The others think the Lord needs an instrument, and they volunteer to be it.

It is a great blessing to be born into a family where the strong economy of time and money is necessary. The idea that nothing shall be wasted in the home is a great blessing for himself a career is a three-fold heritage. Rich parents are an awful handicap to youth; few, indeed, there be who have the strength to stand prosperity.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Mrs. Hemans, originally Felicia Dorothea Browne, was born September 21, 1782, and died May 16, 1835. Her father was Irish and her mother of mixed German and Italian extraction. Felicia was born in Liverpool, where her father was a merchant, but during her early childhood the family removed to a remote yet picturesque country district in Wales, on the seashore, where the child's poetic nature had ample scope and encouragement to develop, amid a fine library of the best literature obtainable. She had private educational training of the most complete kind. Throughout her life she cared nothing for city life, and lived most of the time in communion with nature. She was regarded as charming in person and character. Wordsworth, the poet, called her a "phoenix of delight." She married a Captain Hemans of Wellington's army, but he insisted on living in Rome, a kind of existence she could not tolerate, and so they lived together for but a short time. She was a true child of genius and produced a great deal of poetry of the very highest class, dying at the age of 52. Her ashes are under St. Anne's Church in Dublin, Ireland.

HE breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the winds against a stormy sky
Their giant branches toss'd;

And the heavy night hung dark,
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moor'd their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear—
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free!

The ocean eagle soar'd
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roar'd—
This was their welcome home!

There were men with hoary hair
Amidst the pilgrim band,
Why had they come to winter there,
Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow, serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod,
They have left untaught what there they found—
Freedom to worship God.

Felicia Hemans

PARAGRAPHS OF THE SUMMER GARDEN STAGE.

"The Wizard of the Nile" will be the Delmar Opera Company's offering next Sunday night. Of the many pretty musical numbers in the piece, "My Angelina," "The Queen of the Nile," "If I Were a King," "In Dreamland" and "Star Light, Star Bright" are generally remembered. Saturday night will witness a transformation in the appearance of the Delmar Midway, in that hundreds of lamps will be strung along that highway to enhance the illumination and appearance of the scene. Souvenir will be distributed among the ladies who patronize the shows. Several St. Louis attorneys have volunteered their services as "barkers."

Eugene Cowles is drawing the lovers of good singing to Forest Park Highlands. The audiences have been fashionable, society people, and the program is a popular one. The bicycle act of Hill and Silvery is the other feature of the program. Next week the program will be headed by Pappina, the famous mirror dancer, who comes back to the Highlands after an absence of two years. Other numbers on the program are "The Piccolo Midgots," Eugene Cowles, for the last week; Wood and Bates, Lester and Curtin and the Delmar-Deblontré Trio.

Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller are presenting a short play called "His Wife's Hero" at the Suburban. Edith Helena Jordan and Welch get well-deserved laughs with their Hebrew witticisms. The Three Morrills, Hayes and Suits, Charles Vance, Lola Hawthorne, O'Brien and Havel, Keen, Bell and McCreary, the Great Leon and Ed Latell complete the program.

This is the last week of the Phaezy Ballet at West End Heights. Miss Muriel, the violinist, is announced as the headline of the new bill. A long list of performers will appear, among them being Mabel Casey and Harry Armstrong in their playlet, "Opera vs. Comedy"; Kitty Dingham, singing comedienne; Three Pust Sisters, Australian acrobats; Bingham, the ventriloquist; Foster and McCauley and Budd Brothers. In the garden Herr Granada and Alma Pedra will remain another week. Two concerts will be given daily by Bauer's Orchestra.

J. Joseph Crawford, singing cabaret, is the hit of the show at Hershagen's park. Sadie Hunt and Mary Morrison offer a diverting sketch. Le Roy and Austin continue to please. Harry Post and Clinton, the comedians, are giving new acts. Coming to Hershagen's Sunday are Little Tootle Marks, operatic singer; Edward Miller, comic illustrator and Mattie Lockett, comedienne.

Heading the bill is the novelty European artist, the Great St. Claire. Rosley and Lee introduce a lively singing and dancing sketch. The comedy sketch, "The Two Blakes" is uncommonly fast in that line of work. McIntyre and Sears have come to be known as favorites. Next week the change of bill will include Mack and Elliott, sketch artists; Leavelle and Hutchinson, operatic singing duo; the Markleys, musical comedians, and Hayes and Randall.

August 13 is the date fixed for the opening of the Columbia Theater. The Russell Brothers, in a new act, will be the feature. Other entertainers will be Frank Bush, Homer Mason & Co., and the Brothers Bright.

Havill's Theater will begin its season August 11 with Holden Brothers' production of "Nobody's Claim."

OLIVE ROAD FRANCHISE UP.

Arguments Will Be Heard To-Day in County Court.

A social meeting of the St. Louis County Court will be held in Clayton to-day to hear arguments on granting the Olive Road franchise. The applicant for the franchise was the first applicant for the franchise. Then came John H. Blum, and after him M. B. Greenfelder. None of the petitions suited the residents of the Olive Road tract, who came into court about one month ago, headed by Doctor Carl Feld, and asked that certain stipulations be inserted in the franchise. Doctor Feld agreed to accept the franchise on the terms granted and the court adjourned until to-day to give him time to prepare his petition.

Doctor Feld offered to have the road ready for operation within a year. Mr. Greenfelder wanted to build a bridge, and Taylor and Greenfelder then got together, and with E. L. Dosebach, George Wolf and H. W. Sebastian, organized a company and presented a new petition, asking for a franchise to build from the Clayton road near the city limits through Clayton, and thence to the Olive Road road via Bonhomme and Woodson roads, and from this junction to the Missouri River. A spur would be built from the Woodson road east over the Olive Road road to the city limits.

ELECTION LAW IS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

To the Editor of The Republic.
St. Louis, Aug. 6.—The Star, in a fiery editorial last evening, again "whips its feelings into a froth" over the Nesbit law, and holds it responsible—"with the machine"—for the election of the present House of Delegates. It says:

In the grand and free election of the present House of Delegates, there are several notorious thugs and outcasts who could not get one vote from the decent citizens of their wards, but who, by the use of the Nesbit law, and the machine, which makes it possible for them to park and stuff their way into a nomination and election. How about this same branch of our Municipal Assembly before the existence of the Nesbit law? How about the old Ziebach machine?

Has the Nesbit law anything to do with the election of the present House of Delegates, or is the present machine any worse than the one which preceded it? No. The Nesbit bill is, no doubt, a partisan measure, but it is not in any way responsible for the election of the present House of Delegates, as the present Council, the best we have had for years, was elected under the same Nesbit law.

The difficulty is with the Charter, which provides a bicameral body, one body of which shall be elected by wards, or geographically, and no one except those in that ward may vote for the Delegate of that ward. For that reason those wards especially bordering on the river or water fronts are generally controlled by the lower element.

This has been the case in all large cities. To change this in our city is a very difficult matter, for any change in the Charter must be submitted to the voters of the city through the Municipal Assembly, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the House of Delegates will submit to the suffrage of our people any measure to abolish that body. In other words, they are not going to vote themselves out of office. But this is what must be done to abolish the House of Delegates. The city was possible to overcome the evil is for a sufficient number of our better class of citizens to go and vote for the Board of Education of the city until they would be eligible for election to the House of Delegates. Then, if possible, elect a sufficient number of them, and through their cabinet, a measure amending the Charter so as to abolish the present plan of two bodies forming our Municipal Assembly, and elect one body at large, the same as Chicago and most large cities. A body of twelve or fifteen good men, who would train themselves so as to administer the affairs of the city on the same line that our present Board of Education manages the affairs of our public schools, or our Library Board manages its affairs. Such a body of men would be of incalculable value to the city, and our taxpayers could well afford to pay them a salary large enough to command the services of good and competent men, so that their entire time could be given to administering the affairs of the city.

ALBERT L. BERRY.

ANOTHER CAVE IN MONROE.

Citizens of Waterloo, Ill., Make an Interesting Discovery.

Waterloo, Ill., Aug. 6.—Several well-known and prominent citizens from here have recently discovered another cave in Monroe County on the farm of Henry Rosenberg, two miles south of Waterloo, Ill., which is very large. The exploring party consisted of Thomas J. Payne, Philip P. Bremer, John C. Bruce and Philip Tschirg, who are well known for the many daring exploring expeditions they have made.

The opening is in a deep sinkhole. About eighty feet from the mouth is a hole 12 feet deep, and a crevice leading down a broad passage, which brings you to the main cave. The cave here has the form of a cross. To the north the cavern reaches about 300 feet. Following a stream south the cave reaches large dimensions. In places it is 70 feet high and 50 feet wide. The stalings are very smooth and very beautiful.

The stream was explored for a distance of two miles, the party was stopped by a pool of water, around which they could not pass. The exploring party of this grand cave will soon be going to the main cave to take a boat, so that they can traverse the stream of water.

FATHER PREVENTED MARRIAGES.